NOTES FROM LONDON.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND HODGE - SIR C. DILKE-THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

PRONTHE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, December 16.

Mr. Labouchere has been telling the country more truths about the true purpose of the Radicals. Whatever else may be said of him, he is the most ontspoken politician in England, and perhaps the most useful to the Conservatives. Here is a specimen of his present deliverances:

We are accused of baving bribed the voters in the counties, but our creed is the greatest happiners of the grea est number. We would better the let of the peer by the more equal pertition of wealth. We did not therefore bribe; we proclaimed

The gentle fallacy wrapped up in this, Mr. Labouchere has far too keen an intellect not to perceive, but he delights in pazzling as well as shocking people. In effect he says: Our principles are to bribe thy the partition of other people's wealth among those who have non), but we proelaim these principles; therefore we do not bribe,

"These principles are evidently destined to carry all before them, because most persons are guide by self interest, and it is to the pulpable interest of the majority that they should prevail. What is called the cow argument has been found to outweigh all others."

Kobody can exceed the cynicism of this. Mr. Chamberlain, Lapprehend, must at times recoil a little from the frankness of his sopporter, Mr. Labouchere puts into plain Euglish what Mr. Chamberlam envelopes in plausible phrases. Yet did not Mr. Chamberlain himself say that he regarded Jack Cade as a very ili-used personage?

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Labouchere alike build their plans for the future on the Liberal successes in the counties. They think, as Sir William Harcourt dees, that they are going to keep the counties forever. That is not the general opinion even among Liberals. The uprising of Hodge, to use Mr. Labouch re's phrase, is due, as he admits, to the bribes effered him, or, if he prefers, to the proclamation of Liberal principles, principles which, in Mr. Labouchere's mouth, do not widely differ from the celebrated " vote yourself a farm" programme Three acres and a cow express them in a concrete form. But the difficulty is that Hodge, having given his vote, will expect his pay. The three ceres and a cow will not be forthcoming It will be found that the men who possess those valuable items of property will hold on to them. As Lord Salisbury warned Mr. Chamberlain, the rich whom he attacks will be found extremely well able to take care of themselves. Hodge will not get his three seres. He will be dissatisfied, he will discover that he has been deceived, and he will go

This is the prediction of one of the most clearsighted Liberals I know. The squire and the parson, if heretofore they have carried matters with too high a band, will have been taught a lesson. They and the tenant farmer have, after all, a closer relation to the agricultural laborer than anybody else. They can do him more good or more harm than all the Radical candidates together. If we are to accept Mr. Labouchere's theory that everybody is governed by low motives, Hodge will perceive that his permanent interest is to make friends with those who can befriend him; who can sweeten his hard tot in life, or can make it harder still. He will not forget how the farmers have cut down his wages or turned him off altogether. He may vote Liberal once out of revenge, but if he is the miserable creature the Radical would make him out, he will yete Tory out of self-love. And so Mr. Labenchere's millennium, when Lords and Church and Property are to be abolished, may have to be postponed for a while. If, however, you like to put your faith in The Daily Nees, the onlieusium has arrived already. That sober aunded and intelligent organ of Liberalism observes this morning that the Liberal party has wen in the precent election one of the most aplea did victories in its history. Who was it who said this is not a comic paper ?

Many persons are asking why Sir Charles Dilke a so estentationaly offering his support to the Totion Political reasons apart, there are are personal to him. It is not to his personal interest that the Liberals should come in at once. He was a Cabinet Minister in the late Liberal Government. He could nardly be one in the next, if it were to be formed to-morrow. The Divorce Court difficulty is an obvious one and need not be dwelt on; it is chough to say that till it is disposed of he could not well be offered a Cabinet appointment. Her Majesty's pleasure would have to be taken should Mr. Gladstone be inclined to make the offer, which is doubtful. Behind that stands an obstac'e likely to be permanent, and that is the obligation to present hunself, on accepting office, to his constituents for re-election. Sir Charles came in for Chelsea by something under 200 majority. His opponent, Mr. Whitmore, was an unknown man at the start, but as he became known became a favorite. The Tories say that had the canvass lasted a few days longer Mr. Whitmore would have won. Or had a Tory celebrity started against Sir Charles Dilke, the Radical would have been beaten. That may or may not be so, but it is perfectly evident that a sent won by a majority so narrow is not a safe seat. Sir Charles and Lady Dilke both complained publicly of the measures used against his candidature, and most of all the canvassing by the codes of the Primrose League. What one hears is that the scandal which Mr. Whitmore and the Tory crators who supported him labored to teach in pubbe, was hawked about in private, and that it told against Sir Charles. It is not probable that these tactice, questionable as they may be, would be d were another contest to occar. Sir Charles Dilke is wise in not making another contest, although his motives for encouraging the Tories to stay in may be vindicated on public grands. The Liberals, at any rate, ought not to complain, for they say that the Tories by staying in · are playing the Liberal game.

Some of the London papers published yesterday a statement that Governor Waller, United States Consul General, had been "appointed" one of the vice-presidents of the General Council of the American Exhibition to be held next year in London A second paragraph appears to-day. Governor Waller, it is even said, has advised the managers of the Exhibition that he cannot accept the office which had been "tendered" him until he should have received permission from the Department of State at Washington. Then who published the first appouncement? This is not, I think, the first time that Governor Waller's name has been used for the purposes of this Exhibition. Other names have been used in a similar way, and the object seems to be to persuade the British public that the enterprise has the official sanction of the United States Government. But the scheme is, in fact, a private one, and most of the capital for this American Exhibition has, I think, been raised in England. The chief manager is an Englishman, Mr. Whitley, and it is not enterprise in which he is lacking. The Government at Washington has no responsibility for it, and no Government official on this side the Water can hold an office in connection with Mr. Whitler's show. The attempt of the managers to implicate them in the business is one that ought not to have been made. The Exhibition itself may be a very good thing, but it will be all the better if Mr. Whitley and his friends will let it stand on its own merits.

One thing is clear. The Government at Washingion ought to take the whole responsibility for the Exhibition or none. They must guarantee its suctess, or they must wash their hands of the whole affair. In other words, they must control it or keep clear of it. They cannot control it, and to lend their name to a private speculation is to risk very anpleasant possibilities indeed. Don't let us have other Emma Mine scandal. We certainly shall have if Congress, or the President, or any Departuset at Washington patronizes this Exhibition, and if it should come to grief financially. I don't an to suggest that it is likely to-I have no idea thether it is strong or weak. But everybody

and there ought to be no kind of National guarantee or sanction for a speculation in a foreign country unless Congress is prepared to step in and make good any deficit that may occur. As that is out of the question, it is of the utmost consequence to American reputation abroad that all official con nection with the so-called American Exhibit should be officially disclaimed. If no effort had been made to cover it with the flag, this might not have been eccessary, but it has been made, and it is not prudent to leave anybody in doubt whether the American Government is or is not a consenting party to

Mr. Matthew Arnold has expended in times past ome of his overflowing humar in ridicaling the ensions of Trafelgar Square to the name of the inest site in Europe. The brass factory, which Was one of its most conspienous ornaments, has disappeared. The fountains, it is said, are still supblied with water from the baths in the rear, and the National Gallery lifts its paltry front and peoper civilization has of late taken another stride. A new square or place has been opened. The cockney. eval no doubt to the site of the fountains and the pepper boxes, reframs from christening this new cathing space the finest in the world, but he calls ti one of the figest in London; which to his mind probably signifies much the same thing.

The new opening fies just cast of Piccadilly Circus and has a carious history. There stands hard by a music-hall, known as the London Paytion. The Metropolitan Board of Works wanted the site for a new street, took it, and awarded to the lucky owner an enormous sum as ompensation-a sum based on a capitalization of his yearly profits. By and by they concluded to run their street elsewhere. They then, I believe, resold the ground they had bought, and the owner of the Pavilson became the purchaser. The Board cleared away an old block of buildings and the new square is composed of the ground on which they stood and of some unceellaneon bits in the vicinity. It is irregular in shape, wanting in symmetry, much broken in outline, and its boundaries, if defined, would have to be called carred. However, there it is, and on the northeastern angle of it has risen an edifice which by comparison with most of the buildings thereabout way be said to have architectural prefensions. It is not good in proportion nor in detail, but it has pediments supported by big columns, and there is much carving of soft stone into wreaths and other devices. fronts are visible, and descriptions of them in London papers take on a tone which may be called raptamas. And what do you sappose this noble example of modern English architecture is? Simply the Pavision Maste Hall, rebuilt and glorified. That is what London has now to show to the inquiring and admiring foreigner as her latest pride and joy-the most splendid temple to the Muses she has yet erected.

HOME RULE.

HOW ENGLISH PARTIES AND PARTY LEAD-ERS ARE DEALING WITH IT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TORRUSE, I LOXDON, December 17. So far as English parties are concerned, the conditions of the Irish problem have, within the last few days, undergone a great chance. The attitude of the Tories has changed, and the attitude of the Liberals has changed. Before the elections, Lord Salisbury and his colleagues were disposed to deal with it, in one fash on or another. They now say vague, and proceeds on the lines which any perchance Mr. Gladstone, to make the first mova. Two Cabinet councils have been held this week. Lord Carnaryon came over from Ireland to attesd them. The result of them is understood to be that | details of Home Rule, or of any of the twenty no measure of Home Rule, as discinguished from Local Government for the whole Kingdom, will find a place in the Queen's Speech if the Tories are to have the framing of that interesting document.

Nor is this all. Lord Carnaryon, has brought back word from Dublin that he can no longer be responsible for order in treland unless larger powers are given him. The country has not out of hand. It issue, and the assumption that Home Kule is to be Mr. Parnell in keeping the peace, or what passes for peace in that country. Mr. Parnell is probably as a serious or predictions would be premature. desirous as ever of repressing the open turbulence | What is true to-day may cease to be true to-morrow, into which a system of silent terror is apt ever and | At | present agitation about Home Rule is confined auon to burst. But Mr. Parnell is no longer, for this purpose, the potent personality he was estill under the spell of the elections, of which the while the electoral contest was going ou. The Executive at Dublin can do little. His is responsibility without power, or with httle power. He stays on and hopes on, but he has was but a subsidiary one in the elections, as I told the Cabinet that if things do not mend they must strengthen his hands or send him a successor His report has made a deep impression. It has even impressed that most light-hearted of Ministers, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Randolph, wno a week ago was all in favor of staying ir, now thinks it time for Lord Salisbury to go out. If there is to be coercion, he prefers the Liberals shall

It is not at all probable that the Liberals will undertake it. The word Liberals, however, is now a very dangerous one to use collectively. The Laberals are split for the present, and for the purposes of the Irish question, into three sections: the Advanced Liberals, the Moderate Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone. The party as a whole has no policy; if for no other reason than that the party is not a whole. The Advanced Liberals have retired to their tents, and from that secluded position are making aignals to the enemy. There is no evidence that the Moderate Liberals have receded from their opposition to an Irish Parliament. But there is a great deal of evidence that Mr. Gladstone has abandoned his. Never in this world has there been a statesman of genius with a more extraordinary power of modifying and moulding his antecedent convictions to the necessities of the hour. He has gone through this process, with reference to the question of Home Rule, with singular rapidity and singular completeness. He has convinced himself that Home Rule for Ireland is consistent with his repeated, public, emphatic and, beyond all question, sincere declaratious that the unity and integrity of the Empire must be maintained. He has brought his mind to a point where he finds it practicable to reconcile these declarations with the grant to

Ireland of an Irish Parliament. There remains the question how he will give effect to his present purpose, and that involves two or three other questions, of which the first is whether he can get his party to follow him, or the people of Great Britain to accept a proposal which but a few months since most of them regarded as a proposal leading straight to separation. The truth is, both party and country, if this new policy is to be adopted, have to go through a process of education just as radical as that which Mr. Gladstone has lately performed on himself with such swift

success. A large proportion of the Liberals will say success. A large proportion of the Liberals will say success. A large proportion of the Liberals will say success. A large proportion of the Liberals will say success. A large proportion of the Liberals will success the constituences of the sale of the Liberals will success the constituences of the sale of the Liberals will success. A large proportion of the Liberals will success the constituences of the sale of the Liberals will success the success of the sale of the Liberals will success the sale of the Liberals will success the sale of the Liberals will proposed in boating detectives and reporters, to word the sale of the Liberals will proposed in boating detectives and reporters, to were employed in boating detectives and reporters, to the island was the resort of cryster by. The cottage was said in the say the wholly uncertain whether the first, and it is as yet wholly uncertain whether the first, and it is as yet wholly uncertain whether the size of the Liberals will be an occasional principle of the size of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be taken into counsel. Among them are Lord Hartings to an advise, the leaders of the Liberal party must be t

imagine Mr. Goschen lending a hand to Home Rule. Lord Harlington has made many concessions in times past to the party, and sacrificed some of his reputation for firmness and consistency to the necessity, real or supposed, of keeping the party together. Whether he will now recaut his opposition to Irish independence is a question on which I don't feel called upon to offer an opinion. The less so as I presume his attitude will be governed, or at least influenced, by the line which, on the one hand, his own friends, and, on the other, the Radicals, who are anything but his friends, may finally resolve to take

The Radicals have heretofore been the chief advocates of a large measure of local government for Ireland. They came near breaking up the Gladstone Government on this issue last spring. I have fold you that history, and you know how Mr. Gladstone himself sided with Mr. Chamberlain, and was overraled and voted down by a majority of his own colleagues. But Mr. Chamberlain's scheme came far short of what is now demanded by Mr. Parnell, who last spring was ready to accept Mr. Chamberlain's. It was far short, also, of that which Mr. Gladstone is now maturing at .awarden, embodying as it does, under whatever limitations and restrictions, the concession of a distinctively Irish Parliament, with authority (though perhaps not plenary) to legislate on nearly all Irish questions. Will Mr. Chamberlain now return the avor shown him by Mr. Gladstone, and co-operate with him in making Homo Rule an accomplished The position which Mr Chamberlain and Sir Charles Ditke have assumed is a most equivocal resition. If it be not an attitude of hestility to the ender and party they have lately acted with, it is an attitude of friendship and patronage to the present Conservative Ministry. The secret of it is hat Mr. Chamberlain and his following wish to see

Lord Salisbury continue in office. That brings us to the vital point of the whole usiness. Assuming that Home Kule is to be granfed, who is to grant it? Who is to bring in the bill? Who is to carry it through Parliament? Under whose more is it to be recommended to the country f Who .. reto combine to carry it I I state these questions, and I might state a great many more which readily suggest themselves -not to answer them, for they are not at this moment answerable, but to suggest how many practical and formidable obstacles have yet to be cleared away sefore any Irish measure whatever can become a act of Parliament. Herotofore it has been supposed there was excellent authority for supposing that Mr. Glad-tone wa..ted to come in at once in order to carry his own scheme. There is equally good authority for saying to-day that he has changed his mind, and prefers that the first draft of Home line should come from Lord Salisbury. I heard this yesterday as a profound searct. To-day it is in print in the leading organ of Conservatism, and the tactics likely to be adopted because of this change of front are elaborately discussed. The standard. which is seldom deficient in political penetration, observes that whoever makes the first move places himself at a distinct desadvantage, and the Government even more so than the Opposition, masmuch as Mr. Glandstone stands ready to overtrump any card his political adversaries may

That is expressed rather emdely, but in substance it is true. Mr. Gladstone is a personage in whom, all unknown to himself, the patriot and the partisan contend for the mastery, and it is not always quite room for it—the plan which this same journal puttake up the Parnellite demand for Home Rule, and | forth as Mr. Gladstone's. It is very general, not to prefer to let it alove, and wait for Mr. Parnell, or plan meant for Mr. Parnell's acceptance must met with a direct negative by the Conservative different schemes which will be broached under that general title. If, however, Lord Shisbury has plan of his own but to resist Mr. Gla istone's, whatever it be, this country is on the eve of a greater struggle than it has seen in this generation. There will be a rearrangement of parties on this single eyet in Lord Carnayon's hand, but before and granted next year in any shape becomes a very

> groundswell is very far from having sub-ided. Discussion has begun in the papers; it has hardly reached the masses as a question of the hour. It pointed out at the time. Mr. Parnell's menace had been uttered loudly enough for everybody to hear. but the Tories met it by silence and the Liberals never were told what to say till it was too late. The country, therefore, has still to be heard from, and until the country has signified its wishes no merely political or partiagn considerations can be accemed decisive.

THE PLACE WHERE POLITICIANS HELD CARNIVAL-

SEITLING THE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND. Lying at the mouth of Indian Harbor, Greenwich. Conn., beauti al in its combination of tooks and shade trees, is Tweed's Island. Summer boarders at the hatel have often cost envious giances across the water above the Sound and have asked many questions concerning the bis.ory and ownership of the spot. The who landed there reported having seen, hanging in the best room, a beautiful erayon portrait of William M. Tweed. The kind, benevoient expression, that was never revealed by the caricaturist, but which was always potent with the masses, appears as in life. The picture once hong in the parlor of the Americus Club House. When the club was dissolved, the crayon found

have purchased it for a calf. But the land records were silent. Finch had no deed, and for many years it was untaxed, unclaimed and uninhabited, Tweed and the Americas Club went to Indian Harbor. twenty-five years ago, he attempted to purchase the sland. The ancient books with untauxed hide covers. in the Town Clerk's office, were carefully scarched, but no title was found in any one of them. Three years afterward, on August 30, 1863, the club amid great bilarity and after careful preparation seized the island hilarity and after careful preparation seized the island in behalf of their chief and bestowed upon it his name. That occasion was one of the many grand feative days at Indian Harbor. Gurney, the photographer, was on hand and Tweed's Island was taken a second time. The instrument was piaced on a point of tooks now covered by the south piazza of the Indian Harbor Hotel. Tweed sate behind surrounded by many political stars, then bright and shining lights in the city government, but now forgetten, or recalled to mind only by the dishonor attached to their records. To aid to the attractiveness of the island, Tweed built the cottage men loued, still standing, and placed over it a tail had stall.

owners. Then followed a suit in the Superior Court to eject Morrell which resulted in a judgment against him. The property has been conveyed to the owners of the hotel, who contemptate the erection of a number of pretty extrages thereon, to be occupied by patrona of the hotel who may desire the comfort and seclusion that such cottages will be sure to afford.

THE CORONER'S GLOOMY TASK. DETERMINING THE CAUSES OF DEATHS.

WHAT IS DISCLOSED BY THE KNIPE IN POST-MOR

TEM EXAMINATIONS. Few men see more of the gloomy side of life than find out and certify to the causes of death in all cases where medical men were not in attendance and in one hour he may visit the hamble home of abject poverty and in the next the splendid mansion of unbounded

leputy coroner sees, His official duties require him to went h. But wherever his visit is made sorrow is the certain accompaniment. "The position of deputy corener is not particularly

desirable," said Deputy Coroner Jenains to a THIBUNE reporter "except to an cornest student in pathology, To him it presents unbounded fields for research and the work and no scenes and meldents which may be receiled with pleasure except from a purely protanght me which might be used to advantage by the temperance people is that fully 95 per cent of the sudden deaths which the Cormer's other is called upon to investigate may be attributed either directly or time private secretary to President Johnson, He died had the case. From letters which he left there wa little room for doubt that he had committed scienta, An autopsy was held and it was shown plainly that he had not silled biaself, but had died from the effect of the bursting of an angurism in the north. It was a currous tast that he should have made all arrangements for commuting saleide and then died of an ancurism after all. We have herrible cases sometimes. The most krutal murder I ever saw was that of the Chinaman who was tilled in Clinton-st, some two years ago, He had no less than fifteen stab wounds and there was little work left for the deputy caroner to do in the way of a post-mortem examination. Lettle less brutai was of a post-mortem examination. Lettle less brutal was the nearder of Riehard Rand, the drag clerk in Rudson-st. Ris head was cushed to a jody and his threat was cut from ear to cur. These cases though are simply horrible from their brutality and there is not neything particularly repulsive about them to a meetical man. Another class of cases which give us much more trapile are those no which the singlest has been buried for some time. Such a case is enough to copp a man to give up his position in disgust. I remainbur the cases of Alisses Corrigan and hyricas. They had been buried for three masths when eige instances arose which made it necessary to hold a postmatten accumulation. They were exhaused and the examination was held. It was a frightful task. Another disagreeable sort of work is in bolding postmor has on hodies that have been in the water for a considerable time. Such extremely regulative cases are

considerable time. Saca extractly relative time fortunately rare, however.

To a student in surgery the most interesting on es.

natopsy is necessary. It must be field. It is made though semestimes to reset the appeals of a bereaved though semestimes to reset the appeals of a bereaved earlier and most ignorant classes. As a rate intility porest and most ignorant classes. As a rate intility come the fashion to hear him; officers, and the first officers of the Beast, as the public men and coleraties crowd his public men and coleraties crowd his least the first of the embraces of the Beast, as the public men and colerative of the lecture-room. He is the representative of the and while, of course, they do not like it, they resulty give their coursent. Ignorant people we often have to threaten with the terrors of the law. On the other hand, we occase hally are forced to make unnecessary post mertenes. For example, the case of Miss Cortelyon some days ago. I did not make the antopsy myself, but have had similar cases. A reportable physician eerities that death is due to ratural causes and a burial permit is given. A suspicion of fool play is raised in the mind of some friend or relative and an investigation has to be mind to satisfy public comion, though there may not be the shadow of a doubt in the mind of the carefuler as to the cause of death.

Our work is not devoid of caregorant autopsies have to be paide with extreme case. The slightest wound or abussion may be followed by irral boost poleoning.

LITTLE BULES AND HORSESHOES,

HOW THE BAMESO, GLASS AND PLATINGM OF PLECING LAMP, ARE PREPARED.

The incandescent electric light has become

a familiar object to every one. The little glass build with their bruttaut her-eshoe of glowing filament at he I els about the gas jet are easily and generally unferstood, while the electric lamp is still a puz-The molecules of gas are rendered meandescent by the heat generated by the combustion of other molecules. Trablue portion of every gas flame is where combustion is taking place, and from that con es the heat which keeps the rest in a state of incandescence. With the electric lump it is the heat produced by the friction of an electric current cotapelled to go through a fine car ben filament, which raises that filament to a condition

of incamics cence and produces light. of an electric jamp are glass, platinum wire and bombed methods of glass-blowing, but the preparation of the bamboo is a delicate piece of work. In the best lamps the little horseshoe is made of bamboo and this material Until recently the ownership of Tweed's Island had been unknown. Old residents told of Jonathan Finch who seventy-five years ago, called it his, claiming to strips. Girls round those off by running them through dies until they look like little broom straws. These are put in cruethics with graphite and submitted to a white heat for several hours. This carponizes them theroughly. The fliaments are not all of exactly the same size when taken out of the cracibles, and if used in that state would present varying resistances to the current and the tamps would not be even and economical in their working. To make them uniform they are put one by one into a glass jar from which the air can be exhausted and a hydrocarbon gas-the lightest of the products of petroleum-can be admitted. A current of electricity carbon from the gas until the operator sees that its resistance has been reduced to the regulation amount The standard used in the factory from which this de scription was obtained is 250 ohms. The moment when

scription was obtained is 250 chms. The moment when the resistance has reached the desired point is told by means of an appartus familiar to electricians—the Wheatstene bridge.

Now the lamp is in three narts; the built, the carbon finnest, and the stopper containing the two platinum wires which are to connect the horseshoe of carbon with the system of wires that carries the current all over a building to the hundreds of lamps. It only remains to put the stopper in its place at the larger end of the pearshaped glass built, seal it air-tight in the flame of a blow-pipe, extract the air from the built by a mercury pump and then scal the other end. The still is made of the thinnest glass and before the air is eximusted from it will break easily. After the vacuum is created, however, it can be flamided carclessly without injury; and whose it does break there is a report like that of a dozen populins.

GERMAN CELEBRITIES.

THE GREAT BERLIN-SCHOLARS.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BERLIN, Dec. 7 .- The nerrow-minded conservatism that once dominated the great German uniregatics has been superseded by a liberatism fully as marked. Kepler battled with poverty for a lifstime, and died in a little room which a washerwoman showed me a year ago in Regensburg. A parliament of princes was in session when the littie churchyard received his remains. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, pursued his studies as Councillor and Mayor of Magdeburg without encouragement or support. Laboutz cried in anguish of soul: "Only Germany, my Fatherland, is foolish enough to leave her great sons unrecognized!" But the more pedagogue has been onsigned to the grave, and the pages recording so many tales of woe aming the chosen sons of literature and science have, we hope, been closed for-

I was coming out of the University building some continuage, when an old man, stooped of shoulder, operged from the main hall, fairly staggering nuder three great octave volumes. His long, thin, flowing hair, the souven face and the still keen blue eye reminded one of Liezt. I turned suddenly toward him as the black-broadclothed figure swayed by me, and cried: " Momuson!" " Momuen!" He heard it, but paid no attention to the echo nor to the scores of students who ran at his heelsonger to get a giance at the distinguished historian. Momasen had been in Remeall summer and returned to the "Alma Mater" the day previous to vacation. He enjoys the joke of announcing his intention to read a course of tectures, thus filling the students with historic expectations, and then running away to some thick-Italian monastery to gain material for his work-only to appear again when the students are departing for their several homes. Momenton has shown a strong character in the assidurity with winch he has been rewriting his history, which was burned in MS. ome years ago. Many a man had given up in despair at the night of the years of labor thus tern from him in the twinkling of an eye; bu Mommsen has a will of iron. In contrast to many of his colcagues he is a devout Semitic apostle, as he has often shown in the protracted debates of the Resenstug. But his sympathy has not been in vain. It was the collection so gratefully raised by the Je wish friends which enabled him to recontinue his work when fate so eruelly deprived him of it. He minst finish it soon. Nature is more exacting than any master, and the wrinkles and weakness of seventy years show ununstakably in the sharered frame and caleworn face. No professor for years has been more loved by his

pupils than the tall, broad-shouldered Von Treitschke. He has loog kept the post of courthistorian, a reward for the fidelity to the Hohenzotlerns shown in all his works. No one has deserved it more: for none ever devoted more high-sounding praise to the ruling house than he. Americans are not partial to hua; for is no believer in the transitiontie Republic. "Yes, they need ethow-room beyoud the sea," he burst out in the course of a ecent lecture on "Politics," " to cut down forests ad sight the red man. They have no time for art er seience; they dream of the doilar alone," A bright young fellow took him to task for such an itterance, receiving a public apology on the followng day. It pieases the frussians to be flattered, and the thousand students who fitl the seats, crowd nied him the pleasure of hearing this. His deafness renders his actionation very indistinct, as he is entirely unable to modulate his voice. Somegreat hall mans in echo which often softens to the pitch of a woman's voice; but of this he is not hearers, but all merriment subsides after one look Prussian egotism which the French so often mock at and decry. Hundreds who come are crowded out, and so not hear him-still they come,

magnitude. In a mechanically arranged anditori-mu of the "Hygienic Institute," of which he is director, I recently heard Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the "comma bacillas. With the general air of a the professor. Nature has gifted him with a robust voice which he uses rather sparingly, however, tacking the pitch which keeps sleep inclined students at attention. Dr. Koch is below medium stature, and is much beat in figure. He has thin hair, a full beard, and deep-sunken eyes, entirely obscured behind prominent glasses. He paces backward and forward steadily as he speaks, knitting his brows as he atters the slowly flowing words which contam mines of trath and the results of years of ardent investigation. Probably noother man of forty has enriched science to the same extent; yet from his looks few would guess it. But few need guess

it; his reputation is assured.

From the lecture-room of this youthful Hippocrates we step into that of the most notorious of the university professors. Dr. Schweninger has been dealt lightly with by nature. Few are his gray hairs, fewer the wrinkles of age. He was a few years ago a comparatively unknown physician in Munich. He invented a care for obesity which gossip says he "conveyed" from another man, Young Count Bismarck sought him, was "restored." and returned to sound the doctor's praises to his father, the Chancellor. Bismarck, who is averse to talking, replied to the repeated questions of Schweninger: "But why bore me thus? A veterinary surgeon doses his horse with no conversation," quickly replied the physician, "Go seek a horsedoctor." His rough and ready way pleased the Prince, and he subjected himself to the treatment, with what success the world knows. Grantude naturally filled his heart and he proposed a professorship for his docheart and he proposed a professorship for his dector. It was the first time in the aistory of the old noiversity that a Platizitue had meddled with her affairs, and in all the dignity of custom and tradition she rose to protest. The war was long and fierce but useless. The iron Chancellor proved his fidelity to his doctor and the unlimited power of his same. Schwedinger's university bed, however, has not been one of roses. When making the first visits to his colleagues required by precedent, he left two cards upon the aristocratic Dubois-Raymond; one was for his wife. The latter was returned with the intimation from the husband that "he could receive ao such demon in his family circle." A challenge followed, but the duci was never fought, history remaining stient concerning the manner of settlement.

Naturally, after this his lectures were crowded by the curious; but he was often insuited by the assembled students. He is maifferent to that, since he is now possessed of Fortunatus's purse. Titled people and wealthy stockbrokers flock to him, glad to have the same physician as the Chancelor. Even gold in the hand will hardly gain admittance for the bearer, and the baron and count often wait for hours in his vestibule. Bismarek has not forsaken him. No meal is eaten without his presence; should be not appear, the familiar blue-coated coachman is dispatched to bring him with the command to accept no excuses. At the recent weeding of Count "Bill," as he is familiarly tor. It was the first time in the nistory of the old

bis presence; should be not appear, the familiar blue-coated coachman is dispatched to bring him with the command to accept no excuses. At the recent wedding of Count "Bill," as he is familiarly called, Schweninger was the only guest save the members of the family. He was teasted there as the "founder of the Bismarck fortunes," and embraced by all, from the Prince and Princess down to the little children of their only daughter.

Like a patriarch of the olden times, Leopold von Ranke still bends over his history at the age of nearly ninety. Long ago his lectures ceased and his physical powers failed. Ranke is the Nestor of the University, the friend of the Court, and the host of all its princes. Decorations and orders without end ornament the breast of the scholar. His one prayer is that he may fluish his world history—he will then be content to die. Ernst Curtius, who stands without a peer as a student of Greek history, is the most robust of all the distinguished German professors, though already past the biolicial limit of life. He is a patrician of the quaint old town of Litheck, his clearly cut features and intellectual forehead bearing testifications and intellectual forehead bearing testifications. The substitute of the proposed in t

cycbrows obscure the rapt expression of his blue-gray eye. As director of the National Museum, that institution has become the field of his lectures, and thither his countless followers pursue him. No one can study with Curtins without sharing his enthusiasm. Now with his fescue besting the air, his short, wiry form jumping about, rising on tip-toe, or sinking like a gymnast strengthening his tendon, he stands before some antique Achilles, too, or stanking like a gymnast strengthening his tendon, ne stands before some antique Achilles, pointing out its beauties and drynlging its history in words of classical beauty and purity. Now in a darkened corear we see him fall upon his knees, before some jewel that he has excavated in distant Greece—an urn perhaps that he has found in some Olympian tomb. Nothing is easier than to strip him, in fancy, of modern hat and boots, clothe him in the classic drapery of yore, and believe him Aristotle with his pupils in the ancient Lyceum. On his cloquent lips, Greek history, archeologically distributed by the grow animate again. and mythology grow animate again

THE THEATRES OF PARIS.

CURSED WITH POOR PLAYS AND SHALLOW PLAYERS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Parts, December 17.
What in the world would become of stars of the
Paris stage were it not for America? While Sarah Bernhardt, Theo, Judic, and other notable dramatic artists were filling crocks with gold on the other side of the Atlantic, the theatres here were drifting toward bankruptey. Why? Because managers only ministered to the lust of the eye and the pride of life, and after temporary success were taught the wholesome lesson that the Devil is a hard taskmaster and a scurvy fellow when he is asked to pay his tempting promises. However, none of them like to confess that they went on a wrong tack. This week there has been a solemn managerial meeting, at which most of the playhouses from the Francais down were represented. Not one of those present said his mea culpa. The billet de factur, or tree pass, was the scapegoat chosen to bear the sins of managers into the wilderness. One might conclude from the reports of the proceedings which have reached me that theatres in Paris are only run by men really as good-natured and philanthropic as money-lenders of the cout per cent class sel up to be. They are habitually beset by influenthal and other people, the first of whom are cager to witness every premiere representation, and the last to spend their evenings in theatres, without, however, paying out of their purses for doing so. How refuse such beggars for spectacularamusements I Deputies, Senators, Cabinet Ministers, presidents of great clubs, distinguished clubmen, and the wives of all these personages (or it may be their mistresses), would resent not being placed on the free-list of the upperclass theatres. When they do not use the tickets sent them they give them away. A first representation is simply a meeting of fashionable and no eworthy people, and, so far as the ladies who attend it go, a clothes show. The interest is not in the play, but in seeing who is in the boxes and, between the acts, in the gossip of the crash-room. There is some truth in this. But nobedynot even a French theatrical manager nor dramatic author-can advertise for nothing. And it is an advertisement to declare to the world that social magnates, who have a wide range of pleasures at their disposal, spent a whole evening in seeing a play launched. As to the passes, they are very few when a piece "takes." If they did not exist managers would have to invest them. Actors and actresces cannot play to empty houses. They welcome a non-paying public whea the paying public

What the danger of bankruptey arises from is in the first instance the system of puffery into which managers have failen. This system has placed them at the mercy of the "pullists," who have formed a syndicate to impose their own plays and their favorite actors and actresses on the different non-subventioned theatres. The subventioned ones were the Frangais, Odcon and Chatelet, which last is the properry of the City of Paris. The second great cause is the rage for magnificent scenic descritions to harmonize with the sumptuary splendor of the actresses. The belongings of these ladies cost the monager hardly anything. They are the proceeds of the sale of beauty to plutocratic beautiness, Nobedy was a worse sinner than the rate M. Percin proved. Gambetta said had been about eighteen months at the Petit Bourbons "There's nothing that is so soon exhausted as capacity for any sort of material enjoyment. I any lairly rich man can want to be a millionaire, The pleasures arising from the heart and incellect are infinite, and the more you taste them. the more your capacity to cajov them mereases." Well, there has been little intellectual pleasure afforded at any Paris playhouse for a number of years. I have long come to the conclusion that, unless when very exceptional dramas are brought out, on evening speat in a Paris theatre is an evening thrown away. When a great literary work is brought upon the stage the actors and actresses are un ble to do it justice. Their intellectual capacity has been crittered away in retidering thinsy and often worthicss pieces imposed on the Boulevard theatres by the "puffists," and on the Français by the taste of the subscribers to the Tuesday evening performances. I never saw a worse failure than that grandiose work of Victor Hugo, "Le Koi S'Amuse." Yet the perfection of scenie art was attained by the stage decorator. But the capacity to enter into the roet's brain was wanting in all the performers

koeus away.

the stage decorator. But the capacity to enter into the neet's brain was wanting in all the performers save the one who represented the Conte S' baller, it cost a mint of money to produce the tableaus of oid Paris and Notre Dame, and the thanderstorm and binding rais in the fourth act were territe in their realism. Yet the masterpiece to which they served as accessories was a source of heavy loss.

The abuse of costly dresses and of decorations to barmonize with them has had the effect of keeping up the prices of admission. One must be really well off to go often to a theatre in Paris, and one must have fine health to stand the nead close temperature to a chilling one. The only way to prevent suffocation when the house is crowded is to open the doors. Cold are then comes in with a rush. It is impossible to quit the put, balcony, or galecties without disturbing about a score of persons. Our costs of wraps and to thrust wooden footstools under the feet of ladies. Their services are mercenary; and if they are rejected these women become insoient. The corainty of the stage being low, there is no reason why it should be preferred to the cafe concert, where there is often capital senging, and anyways low comedy of a ride-splitting kind. Theresa is a cafe-concert diva and so was Judic in the early phase of her career. I remember seeing ner at the Eldorado attired as a Calabrian shepinery is one of the few who understand this. His plays are not of the highest kind of dramatic interature. But they are sensational in a good way and appeal to honest and them. The secrecy of "Les Deur Orphelmes" only absorbed a few wendered frances. To draw weatthy people to the dearest places the star system has been resorted to. But it is nearly were nout. Sarah Bernhardt, at the Porte St. Martin, no longer pass. If she had not galvanized her reputation abroades he would redome hearts. Nor does it cost much to meant them. The secrecy of "Les Deur Orphelmes" only absorbed a few evenings ago in the green-room of the Vandeville that she is